

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873 has been further augmented by a

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH
OR THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI.In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate
of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK:THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed especially for this Work);
STATES—OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
AND OF THE
THE COAST OF CHINA;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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The Daily Press.

HONG-KONG, MARCH 12TH, 1873.

We allude recently to the arrangements for the extradition from the Colony of Chinese who are accused of having committed offences on the mainland and are claimed by their authorities, and as the subject soon now to be attracting some attention, it may be well to point out one bearing of the matter, which does not seem hitherto to have been noticed. It seems only to have been recently that the precaution has been taken by the authorities not to entertain applications for rendition unless they come from the Viceroy at Canton and through the medium of the British Consul there. The necessity for this precaution had become obvious from the manner in which it was discovered the small officials were claiming men, and the only wonder is that the old system should have gone on as long as it did. This is so far a step in the right direction, but we think the principle might with advantage be carried further, and that not only should the applications come from the Viceroy through the Consul at Canton, but the men demanded should in the first instance be sent to Canton upon the understanding that they would be handed over to the Chinese officials only on the Consul at Canton being satisfied that there was a sufficient case against them.

As matters at present stand, it is extremely difficult to deal with the question of extradition. It is by no means difficult for the Chinese to get up something that may have a sufficient semblance of a case, to force a magistrate here to entertain the application for rendition. This being accomplished, the man required is given up, and we hear nothing more about him. In most cases, however, it would be quite possible to institute such an investigation at Canton as would make it tolerably clear whether there was something like a fair charge against the man. The necessary witnesses would be forthcoming, and by constituting a Mixed Court in which the Consul and the Viceroy would sit jointly, a more searching examination into the merits of the matter could be instituted than is possible in our Courts here, where we are unfortunately able to deal only very clumsily with cases dependent entirely or mainly upon Chinese testimony.

Were this plan adopted, it would seem that we should improve at once the facility of working in cases where extradition was demanded, and the security which we desire to afford to residents in the Colony against their being demanded by the Chinese mandarins improperly. The magistrates here would properly spared the responsibility of deciding alone upon the doubtful testimony of a *prima facie* case, and the Chinese would escape the liability of being given up on some questionable charge without any chance of effectually exculpating themselves. The plan suggested would meet the provisions of the treaty as to extradition, which are couched in the somewhat curious words that the man shall be given up "upon proof of guilt." This, the Attorney-General, in the celebrated Kwo-kang-sing case, contended could only be construed *prima facie* proof of guilt; and we believe there is no doubt that in this Colony we could not go beyond this view; but the case would be somewhat different, if, as a check upon any abuse in demanding men to be given up, there were a species of joint Court of investigation established between Consul and Viceroy at Canton, which should be satisfied that any individual man was properly demanded before he was handed over finally to the Chinese officials.From information which comes to us from a correspondent likely to be correctly advised, it would appear that the good results which it was expected would accrue from the liberty to embrace Christianity, which, according to the news by last mail had been officially granted in Japan, are by no means as yet apparent. Everything, in fact, remains *status quo*. The old edicts against Christianity have not yet been removed, and the Christians made prisoners in 1870 have not yet been set at liberty. It would, therefore, appear that the Japan Press has gone

what too far in its remarks concerning the recent religious movements. There has not as yet been any edict published giving liberty in this respect; the exact fact being only that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to a representative about to leave for Europe a note stating that the warnings against Christianity were being removed from the notice boards. This opportunity was probably availed of for spreading good tidings in Europe, and satisfying public opinion generally, but with the plain facts before us, on the one hand, of the above statement having been made, and on the other, of the actually unchanged state of affairs in Japan at the time of the departure of the French Mail, it is certainly an open question how long Japan will practically continue in her old policy of persecution, after having given herself out to the world as being actuated by more liberal ideas.

The steamer Cytherea arrived at Shanghai on the 10th inst.

The P. & O. steamship Ocean, bringing the next English Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong yesterday morning.

It is stated that a telegram has been received to the effect that the S. S. N. Company's steamer Kiang Loong has been lost between Shanghai and Hankow.

The Summary Jurisdiction Court will sit to-norrow to finish yesterday's case list. Next week the sitting will be on Thursday, instead of Tuesday, the latter day being the first of the Criminal Sessions.

The remaining cases were postponed till Thursday next.

on the plaintiff's side, and Mr. Dubois and Mr. Seigna gave evidence for the defense. Mr. Dubois and Mr. Dubois gave the respective accounts of the interview, mentioned above, and Mr. Seigna, who said he had overheard the conversation, reported only that part of it about which there was dispute, namely, that the defendant declined the \$125 and said he would not take less than \$150.

Mr. Drummond contended that the facts of Mr. Dubois' evidence that there was in fact no agreement, the proposition made by the defendant having been rejected before its acceptance, were in no case to show that the reparation was within the power of the defendant at the time, that being no consideration for the proposal. On the other hand, he admitted that if Mr. Guedes' account of what took place was correct, there would be no defense. He argued that Mr. Dubois' was no defense. He argued that Mr. Dubois' was the more probable story, as it was not denied that he had made his offer to Mr. Ayres & Co., he entered into a new arrangement with Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Drummond having intimated at various times that he intended to give credence to the plaintiff's story rather than to the defendant's, Mr. Dubois confined himself, in reply, to quoting a few additional cases, and explaining Mr. Dubois' hasty arrangement with Mr. Armstrong on the hypothesis that he fancied there was no chance of the plaintiff's accepting his terms.

The plaintiff had said he was in the one, and give his address a future day. At present he inclined in favor of the plaintiff. It was in favour of the plaintiff, damage should be assessed by some one specially competent to do so. A question of stamps, which arose at one stage of the case, was arranged by the plaintiff tendering the proper amount of stamp duty in Court.

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MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "SAN LORENZO."

Mr. Armstrong, on board the Spanish brig San Lorenzo, stammoned P. Lescure, master of the said brig, and the boatswain, V. Bigorre, accepting him on board in the harbour on the 9th instant.

Complainant said on the 9th instant the Captain had him held down over a spar, and gave the boatswain instructions to flog him, which the boatswain was then, when placing himself in the door, told him he was going to flog him, and refusing to pay him his wages. The Captain had him flogged.

A seaman of the same brig, named Mariano, sworn, said he saw the Captain holding the complainant, and the boatswain on board the brig, and to drive complainant away, was going to strike him over the shoulder, and the blow accidentally fell on his face, and the Captain had been waging between civilization and barbarism was terminated, and the despotic empire which has since existed under various changes established. In conclusion he stated that, though changed in form politically, China was to the present day much what she was in the days of her heroes; adding that the destiny of the nation was in the hands of men who alone could change the heart of men, but that all was not well in the country, in the country, and do something towards its welfare, and desperation, by showing an example of how Christian men could live.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. N. B. Denys proposed a vote of thanks for this interesting contribution to our knowledge of Chinese history, and reminded the audience that this vote was proposed under peculiar circumstances. They were saying good-bye to Dr. Legge, who was one of the oldest residents in the colony, and who had in great measure identified himself with its history. (Applause.) It was almost impossible to place a value on the services of Dr. Legge, but he had given to the nation during the last few years. He stopped, they knew, at the head of sinologists, and he had done more to give Western nations an idea of China and the Chinese than twenty travellers, and he was almost going to say than twenty missionaries. (Loud applause.) But he had achieved another position not inferior to his position as an ethnologist. His judgment was considered the most valuable in all their affairs relating to the Chinese.

Complainant, sworn, said on the 10th instant he had boarded defendant's junk at Yau-tow-ping, on the 25th February last.

Mr. J. A. Toller, sworn, stated he boarded defendant's junk on the 25th February last, on the quay of the Harbour, and he told him to come and report at the office. Defendant denied that he was told to report himself.

Paid \$10, or the choice of one day's gaol.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 8th March, 1873.

Belfort will be retained by the Geus until the whole indemnity is paid.

Government has agreed to a Royal Commission enquiring into the conditions of evils in the Indian marine.

There has been a debate on the University Bill. The speakers, including Liberals, condon the measure.

The Press is generally adverse.

CANAL.

Outward—Agreement and Precaution.

Homeward—Glengyle.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE H. G. TOLLER, Esq.

LIAO-YEONG-LI, LIAO-TSIK AND ANOTHER.

The defendant did not appear.

Mr. Toller appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed on a promissory note bearing interest.

Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs of attorney.

The interpleaders were then struck off the list.

TAI-PEI-CHAN v. LIAO-A-PO.

These were the interpleaders postponed from last Court day. Mr. Wotton stated that he had communicated with the Official Assignee in the bankruptcy of Yip-foos, the defendant in the original action, and he had not nothing further to do with the case. He had withdrawn the execution on behalf of Lee-ko.

The interpleaders were then struck off the list.

LIAO-A-PO v. LIAO-CHUN-TUNG.

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LIAO-A-PO v. LIAO-CHUN-TUNG AND ANOTHER.

These were cross actions for the value of

goods sold and delivered. The only question

arising was as to the liability of Yip-foos and

the only wonder is that the old system should

have gone on as long as it did. This is so far a step in the right direction, but we think the principle might with advantage be carried further, and that not only should the applications come from the Viceroy through the Consul at Canton, but the men demanded should in the first instance be sent to Canton upon the understanding that they would be handed over to the Chinese officials only on the Consul at Canton being satisfied that there was a sufficient case against them.

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something like a fair charge against the man.

The necessary witnesses would be

forthcoming, and by constituting a Mixed

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DR. LEGGE'S FAREWELL LECTURE
AT THE CITY HALL.

Last evening the Rev. Dr. Legge gave his farewell lecture at the City Hall, as the last of the present series of Winter Lectures, and Chin, who lived in the feudal times of China, and were distinguished by many acts which had caused them to afford public admiration of the imagination of every Chinese youth who studied the history of his country. Heroic qualities, he said, were not confined in China, but there was sufficient of the element in the tales of the tales of Sir Walter Scott had made those of Scottish heroes. He had become a grandfather, but had not accomplished this work. He hoped, however, that he might do so, and that the present lecture would form an instalment of it. The lecturer gave a description of the geography of China during the feudal times in which his heroes became famous, and of the various historical events of those days. The kingdom was then one-eighth the size of the present, and was surrounded by hostile semi-barbarous states, whose inhabitants were designated "Tribes-barbarians—the term applied to foreigners to the present day. It was in the contests between the then Central Kingdom and these outer barbarians, and in the organisation of the different provinces under the rule of Chow, that the Chinese became famous, and the lecturer gave many curious historical facts and illustrations of the regular state of China in those days, and the ideas current among the Chinese concerning them. He pointed out that with the overthrow of Tso, the chief of the outer tribes, and their submission to the kingdom, the war which had been waged between civilization and barbarism was terminated, and the despotic empire which has since existed under various changes established. In conclusion, he stated that, though changed in form politically, China was to the present day much what she was in the days of her heroes; adding that the destiny of the nation was in the hands of men who alone could change the heart of men, but that all was not well in the country, and do something to do with the case that the Chinese men could live.

Mr. Legge, however, had told him that they wanted the name of the vessel, and to appear before the Court to pay the amount of \$1000 advanced to be paid at commencement of each year.

A GOVERNMENT HOUSE USED FOR A GAMBLING HOUSE.

Leung-a-moy, a boatman in the Harbourmaster's Department, summoned Mr. Simpson, the harbour officer in the same department, for assaulting him with a stick at 6.30 pm. on Saturday evening last.

Court adjourned that on Sunday evening at 6.30

2,000, and that he should claim for an odd Th. 600.

Mr. Hawes did not remember having advised defendant as to owing at all.

Mr. Wainwright and defendant's version of the story, as he understood it, was that he went to see Mr. Weston, and that he had told him that telling them he had so much tea. He understood they were going to give him the money, and they placed certain documents before him to sign, of which, as usual in such cases, he did not know the exact meaning—people did not go into elaborate explanations with natives. Defendant next said that he did not conclude any contract with Weston & Co. for the sale of tea till he went to Tate & Hawes, believing that he had all the processes of the transaction, and the payment, to his own satisfaction, and the material fact on which he had to sign was that defendant positively stated that he understood the tea would not be parted with to Weston & Co. without payment—that the transaction was for cash. No doubt defendant signed a document which was inconsistent with that, but he signed it as he did the others, believing it was necessary to complete the contract of sale, and that Tate & Hawes was still his credit, and his property in their custody, were putting the seal on his credit with him. And he would take care of his and their security, that friend argued that Tate & Hawes were not affected by the transaction, and in fact they were not, but they had insisted at it. He did not impale it with them, but they followed the loose custom of the place as to allowing natives to sign documents which misled them, and he thought the Court ought to look very narrowly into the whole circumstances of case of this kind, and be very reluctant to enforce against him the letter of documents which he acknowledged he did not go through. From the time of the transfer of Weston & Co. the plaintiff seemed to have taken everything into their own hands—they disengaged the defendant from seeing Preston, and without consulting him proved the amount of the debt—the equivalent of their claim—and afterwards they thought of taking criminal proceedings against Preston and of trying to stop him from leaving Shanghai.

Mr. Robinson said this was not in evidence.

Mr. Wainwright said the defendant gave evidence of what Messrs. Tate and Hawes thought of doing.

Mr. Wainwright proceeded—Taking all the phases of the transaction together—the way in which the money was raised, the sale carried out, and the debt against Weston's estate proved, it was evident that Tate and Hawes looked to Weston & Co. in the matter.

Mr. Robinson wished to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that the unremunerative nature of the defendant, who had his credit, was not to be removed from Tate and Hawes to Weston & Co. except upon a cash payment. To show how untenable was, and untrue within the knowledge of the defendant, he himself saw the tea removed, and he himself stipulated with Weston & Co. that they would pay on any other day.

Mr. Wainwright was not aware it was to be found in evidence in the Court below that defendant had been removed, or that he took part in its removal.

Mr. Alcock—it was stated by Mr. Hawes who also said that defendant's own solicitors were engaged in it.

It was then announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment.

YOKOHAMA.

The Japan Mail was the following—The Peruvian Mission, headed by Senator Don Angel Gurin-Garcia, captain of the ironclad *Almirante Grau*, had arrived in Japan.

In recent articles we have seen that we have good reason to think is the actual object of the Mission, viz., the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce with this country, while, in order to embrace every eventuality, we have speculated upon certain possibilities touching the attitude of the action of Japan in the case of the *Peru Lao*. It may now be assumed that the object of the Mission is entirely friendly, and that Peru has been wise enough to see the disadvantages which she would stand in the eyes of the world were she to assume any hostile attitude towards Japan, a question in which the latter would be at the least, the moral support of the civilized nations. With entire sincerity, too, and without a single pean of any kind, we think she has done well in abandoning her first intention of sending her ironclads over here. Such a course would rather have detracted from, than added to, the true moral weight of our naval and military power. The proposals she had to make, and to insist that the negotiations between herself and Japan, were indeed creditably and honorably to both sides.

We are somewhat sorry to see that the Mission has announced its advent in a flourish of even more than Spanish floridness. Adjective of exalted qualities are the moral decorations of the world, and must be sparingly distributed if they are to retain the value set upon them at least by the northern European nations. Peru has made great strides of late years, and nothing could be more unbecoming than to turn her out with such an occasional, and even too frequent, display of her military and naval power. It is the circumstance incidental to youth, are rather the heritage of our weak humanity than a legitimate subject for incriminating reflection. But while it is a pleasure thus to acknowledge her progressive character and tendencies, it is not for representatives of the English Press to forget or to conceal the fact that she is deeply tainted by her connection with that ill-disguised slave trade which is carried on at Manila, and that the shipping in the China Trade bearing her flag, to which references have been made, or two or three of the music referred to above, is chiefly, if not exclusively, employed in conveying to her shores a host of men who, in many if not the majority of cases, have been entrapped into unkindest contracts of service, which the law of the most advanced nations pronounces invalid on account of their inherent immorality.

We have been content to waive all mention of this disgraceful subject, but had we felt it our duty to do so, we could not have done it with more regret than the illusions which it has been deemed desirable to impress in the public mind by the orators addressed to it.

Notwithstanding the unsuccess with which of the Sibarano Notifications with reference to the Compradore squeezes, the end which it was sought to attain by them has been brought about, in some measure, by the action of the native merchants themselves. Thus, for instance, the salt merchants have combined together to refuse payment of the packing charges in their customary, and, on a merchant's due account, and it is expressly stated that no such account will be paid. Indeed, an arrangement has been made between the native merchants to the effect that anyone who shall allow the squeeze shall forthwith be in a heavy fine. Thus it is not only evident that the Notifications were in accordance with the wishes of the native merchants, but were probably the result of their express determination to refuse submission to the Compradore.

In the regulations issued by the Japanese authorities with respect to the shooting game, &c., a serious omission has been overlooked. Upon the amount of game shot by the Japanese, in the season, few foreigners have much consideration—it in the smearing of peasants during the summer months that cause so much harm. It appears that many of the country people, at work during the winter months following the splitting timber, employ their leisure in shooting summer in swarming pheasants and shooting them to the Yedo markets, the prices varying from the quarters of a cent to two cents to one cent per bird. This practice must evidently lead to the extermination of the species, and it would be well if the authorities supplemented their sporting regulations by another prohibiting the sale of pheasants, except as show birds, during the close months—that is, from the 1st March to the 1st October. The practice of shooting to which we allude is extensively carried on, and should be stopped as soon as possible.

A correspondent writes to us that the Mitsubis will confer on his effects a new decoration or order which he has established. The high native officers are making great efforts in the way of dress, one having ordered a coat so covered with gold lace that it will cost \$500, trowsers \$250.

The Envoy from Pera went up to Yedo in charge of Mr. De Long, the U. S. Minister.

In Marseilles a hairdresser has been sued for 400 dollars damages, because he unfortunately dyed a lady's hair violet instead of red.

A French statistician, who voices for the facts, states that Paris contains 1,450 hunches, 1,224 individuals with only one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 110 crippled, 17 without arms, and three without either arms or legs.

A LEAD PENCIL RUN THROUGH A MAN'S BODY.

(*Jersey City Journal*.)

A remarkable accident occurred on New Year's night, and the narration of which would not be believed, only that reliable parties tell the story, as he understood it, was that he went to see Mr. Weston, and that he had told him that telling them he had so much tea. He understood they were going to give him the money, and they placed certain documents before him to sign, of which, as usual in such cases, he did not know the exact meaning—people did not go into elaborate explanations with natives. Defendant next said that he did not conclude any contract with Weston & Co. for the sale of tea till he went to Tate & Hawes, and on asking him all the processes of the transaction, and the payment, he said he did not know the material fact on which he had to sign was that defendant positively stated that he understood the tea would not be parted with to Weston & Co. without payment—that the transaction was for cash. No doubt defendant signed a document which was inconsistent with that, but he signed it as he did the others, believing it was necessary to complete the contract of sale, and that Tate & Hawes was still his credit, and his property in their custody, were putting the seal on his credit with him. And he would take care of his and their security, that friend argued that Tate & Hawes were not affected by the transaction, and in fact they were not, but they had insisted at it. He did not impale it with them, but they followed the loose custom of the place as to allowing natives to sign documents which misled them, and he thought the Court ought to look very narrowly into the whole circumstances of case of this kind, and be very reluctant to enforce against him the letter of documents which he acknowledged he did not go through. From the time of the transfer of Weston & Co. the plaintiff seemed to have taken everything into their own hands—they disengaged the defendant from seeing Preston, and without consulting him proved the amount of the debt—the equivalent of their claim—and afterwards they thought of taking criminal proceedings against Preston and of trying to stop him from leaving Shanghai.

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Notwithstanding the unsuccess with which of the Sibarano Notifications with reference to the Compradore squeezes, the end which it was sought to attain by them has been brought about, in some measure, by the action of the native merchants themselves. Thus, for instance, the salt merchants have combined together to refuse payment of the packing charges in their customary, and, on a merchant's due account, and it is expressly stated that no such account will be paid. Indeed, an arrangement has been made between the native merchants to the effect that anyone who shall allow the squeeze shall forthwith be in a heavy fine. Thus it is not only evident that the Notifications were in accordance with the wishes of the native merchants, but were probably the result of their express determination to refuse submission to the Compradore.

In the regulations issued by the Japanese authorities with respect to the shooting game, &c., a serious omission has been overlooked. Upon the amount of game shot by the Japanese, in the season, few foreigners have much consideration—it in the smearing of peasants during the summer months that cause so much harm. It appears that many of the country people, at work during the winter months following the splitting timber, employ their leisure in shooting summer in swarming pheasants and shooting them to the Yedo markets, the prices varying from the quarters of a cent to two cents to one cent per bird. This practice must evidently lead to the extermination of the species, and it would be well if the authorities supplemented their sporting regulations by another prohibiting the sale of pheasants, except as show birds, during the close months—that is, from the 1st March to the 1st October. The practice of shooting to which we allude is extensively carried on, and should be stopped as soon as possible.

A correspondent writes to us that the Mitsubis will confer on his effects a new decoration or order which he has established. The high native officers are making great efforts in the way of dress, one having ordered a coat so covered with gold lace that it will cost \$500, trowsers \$250.

The Envoy from Pera went up to Yedo in charge of Mr. De Long, the U. S. Minister.

In Marseilles a hairdresser has been sued for 400 dollars damages, because he unfortunately dyed a lady's hair violet instead of red.

A French statistician, who voices for the facts, states that Paris contains 1,450 hunches, 1,224 individuals with only one arm, 1,145 with one leg, 110 crippled, 17 without arms, and three without either arms or legs.

Mr. Hawes did not remember having advised defendant as to owing at all.

Mr. Wainwright and defendant's version of the story, as he understood it, was that he went to see Mr. Weston, and that he had told him that telling them he had so much tea. He understood they were going to give him the money, and they placed certain documents before him to sign, of which, as usual in such cases, he did not know the exact meaning—people did not go into elaborate explanations with natives. Defendant next said that he did not conclude any contract with Weston & Co. for the sale of tea till he went to Tate & Hawes, and on asking him all the processes of the transaction, and the payment, he said he did not know the material fact on which he had to sign was that defendant positively stated that he understood the tea would not be parted with to Weston & Co. without payment—that the transaction was for cash. No doubt defendant signed a document which was inconsistent with that, but he signed it as he did the others, believing it was necessary to complete the contract of sale, and that Tate & Hawes was still his credit, and his property in their custody, were putting the seal on his credit with him. And he would take care of his and their security, that friend argued that Tate & Hawes were not affected by the transaction, and in fact they were not, but they had insisted at it. He did not impale it with them, but they followed the loose custom of the place as to allowing natives to sign documents which misled them, and he thought the Court ought to look very narrowly into the whole circumstances of case of this kind, and be very reluctant to enforce against him the letter of documents which he acknowledged he did not go through. From the time of the transfer of Weston & Co. the plaintiff seemed to have taken everything into their own hands—they disengaged the defendant from seeing Preston, and without consulting him proved the amount of the debt—the equivalent of their claim—and afterwards they thought of taking criminal proceedings against Preston and of trying to stop him from leaving Shanghai.

The plaintiff seemed to have taken everything into their own hands—they disengaged the defendant from seeing Preston, and without consulting him proved the amount of the debt—the equivalent of their claim—and afterwards they thought of taking criminal proceedings against Preston and of trying to stop him from leaving Shanghai.

Mr. Robinson said this was not in evidence.

Mr. Wainwright said the defendant gave evidence of what Messrs. Tate and Hawes thought of doing.

Mr. Wainwright proceeded—Taking all the phases of the transaction together—the way in which the money was raised, the sale carried out, and the debt against Weston's estate proved, it was evident that Tate and Hawes looked to Weston & Co. in the matter.

Mr. Robinson wished to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that the unremunerative nature of the defendant, who had his credit, was not to be removed from Tate and Hawes to Weston & Co. except upon a cash payment. To show how untenable was, and untrue within the knowledge of the defendant, he himself saw the tea removed, and he himself stipulated with Weston & Co. that they would pay on any other day.

Mr. Wainwright was not aware it was to be found in evidence in the Court below that defendant had been removed, or that he took part in its removal.

Mr. Alcock—it was stated by Mr. Hawes who also said that defendant's own solicitors were engaged in it.

It was then announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment.

YOKOHAMA.

The Japan Mail was the following—The Peruvian Mission, headed by Senator Don Angel Gurin-Garcia, captain of the ironclad *Almirante Grau*, had arrived in Japan.

In recent articles we have seen that we have good reason to think is the actual object of the Mission, viz., the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce with this country, while, in order to embrace every eventuality, we have speculated upon certain possibilities touching the attitude of the action of Japan in the case of the *Peru Lao*. It may now be assumed that the object of the Mission is entirely friendly, and that Peru has been wise enough to see the disadvantages which she would stand in the eyes of the world were she to assume any hostile attitude towards Japan, a question in which the latter would be at the least, the moral support of the civilized nations. With entire sincerity, too, and without a single pean of any kind, we think she has done well in abandoning her first intention of sending her ironclads over here. Such a course would rather have detracted from, than added to, the true moral weight of our naval and military power. The proposals she had to make, and to insist that the negotiations between herself and Japan, were indeed creditably and honorably to both sides.

We are somewhat sorry to see that the Mission has announced its advent in a flourish of even more than Spanish floridness. Adjective of exalted qualities are the moral decorations of the world, and must be sparingly distributed if they are to retain the value set upon them at least by the northern European nations. Peru has made great strides of late years, and nothing could be more unbecoming than to turn her out with such an occasional, and even too frequent, display of her military and naval power. It is the circumstance incidental to youth, are rather the heritage of our weak humanity than a legitimate subject for incriminating reflection. But while it is a pleasure thus to acknowledge her progressive character and tendencies, it is not for representatives of the English Press to forget or to conceal the fact that she is deeply tainted by her connection with that ill-disguised slave trade which is carried on at Manila, and that the shipping in the China Trade bearing her flag, to which references have been made, or two or three of the music referred to above, is chiefly, if not exclusively, employed in conveying to her shores a host of men who, in many if not the majority of cases, have been entrapped into unkindest contracts of service, which the law of the most advanced nations pronounces invalid on account of their inherent immorality.

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Extracts.

ON A RESURRECTIONIST.
(Blackwood's Magazine.)
How lies an honest man, my brother,
Who raised himself by raising others;
Anxious his friends from soil to save,
His convert still was with the grave;
To rescue from its tomb his master,
He took men off to the physical sciences;
And drove that all, whom death releases,
Should rest—dead in pieces,
So here no waits his resurrection,
In hopes his life may bear dissection.

HOPE.

(From the German of Schiller.)
How talk'd he of the world and manhood when
Of a better, future day;
The golden sphere
She have this hour aw'd;
The world grows old and has its Spring;
Man hopes ever for better things.
With Hope we are guided through the world—
She fits round the merry boy;
To the stripping her dazzling flag unfurled;
With the arm she still loves joy;
Wt. though his courage in the tomb!
Even at the grave Hope springs in bloom.
This is no empty fluttering dream;
Conceived in a frenzied brain;
Our hearts beat to its responding theme;
That life has a higher strain;
And what this inner voice doth say—
The trusting soul ne'er shall betray.

THE TEMPLE OF HEALTH.

In 1780 Dr. Graham opened a house in the
Adelphi-Torino, as the Temple of Health.
His rooms were studded with glass globes,
marble statues, medico-electric apparatus,
figures of dragons, stained glass, and other
theatrical properties. The air was drugged
with incense, and the ear was charmed with
strains of music from a self-acting organ.

He lectured on the beneficial effects of
electricity and magnetism, and explained
according to his advertisements "the whole
art of enjoying health and vigour of body
and mind, and of preserving and exalting per-
sonal beauty and loveliness; or in other
words, of living with health, honour and
happiness in this world for at least a hun-
dred years." One of the means to this end
was the frequent use of mud baths at a
guinea each; and on certain occasions he
might be seen up to his chin in mud, accom-
panied by the priestess of the temple, other-
wise Vestina, the Goddess of Health. This
"goddess" was Emma Lyons, previously a
domestic servant, afterwards the wife of Sir
William Hamilton and the friend of Lord
Nelson. Dr. Graham removed to Schonberg
House in Pall Mall, where he opened the
Temple of Health and Hygiene. Here he had
his celestial bed, which he professed cost
sixty thousand pounds. One night in this
bed secured a perfect progeny, and might
be had for one hundred pounds. For a
supply of his Elixir of Life he required one
thousand pounds in advance. A Prussian
traveller who was in England at the time
described this temple, with its varicoloured
transparent glasses, its rich vases of perfume,
half-nude tresses on health, and divino
balm, at a guinea a bottle. Magneto-
electric beds were on the second floor, and
might be slept in for fifty pounds a night.
Each bed rested on six massive transparent
columns. The perfumed drapery was of
purple, the curtains of celestial blue.
Graham spared no expense to attract visitors.
He had two footmen in gaudy liveries, and
gold-faced bats to stand at the entrance.
His rooms at night were brilliantly illuminat-
ed. With an admission fee of five shillings
his rooms were crowded by people anxious
to see this magnificent show and to hear
the lecture of the quack or his assistants.
One of his advertisements informs us that
"Vestina, the rosy Goddess of Health,
presides at the evening lecture, assisting at
the display of the celestial meteors, and of
that sacred vital fire, over which she watches,
and whose application in the cure of diseases
she daily has the honour of directing. The
descriptive exhibition of the apparatus in
the daytime is conducted by the officiating
priest." This priest was a young medical
man, afterwards Dr. Miford, and father of
the celebrated author.
—Temple Bar.

THE OLD ENGLISH MASTIFF.

There remain only the Lyne Hall and
Weston breeds in their legitimacy, and of
these, the Lyne dogs stand pre-eminently.
Fortunately this the older race (which, by
taking us back to the remotest ascertained
record, carries us nearest to the original
indigenous type, and is therefore the best
evidence of purity), is still zealously preserved
at Lyne intact, where the breed, it is
alleged, has been kept distinct, and has been
handed down as an heirloom with the magni-
ficent estates from 1415, or earlier. In the
grand drawing room window, amid the blu-
es of heraldry, showing the quarterings of
the arms of the illustrious families with
whom the Lynes have intermarried, may
still be seen the portrait of Sir Percy Legh,
Knight Banneret, who fought at Agincourt,
and al. the likeness of the mastiff bitch,
who is alleged to have defended him from
the assaults of camp marauders, who would
have murdered and robbed him as he lay
bleeding in the field after the battle. The
legend is, that while the waging festivities
(which in the feudal ages were protracted to
an extent commensurate with the importance
of the parties) of Sir Percy Legh were being
celebrated at Lyne, a herald from his per-
sonal friend, Henry V, summoned him to
attend his majesty to the French wars. He
at once departed, leaving his bride (of some
few weeks) in great grief and affliction:—

"To horse, to horse, Sir Percy cried—
I fain sought to make his waging bride—
My trusty sword—may never fail—
My greeves, my corset, helm, and spear."

He is said to have been accompanied by a
magnificent mastiff bitch, a race for which
the family were even then celebrated (in
days of yore noble dogs being considered
necessary adjuncts to a knightly corselet
and in many cases were trained to fight in battle).
The sword (which with Sir Percy's spurs
is still in the entrance hall at Lyne) was a
huge two-handed weapon, which he used at
Agincourt, where, it is asserted, he saved the
king's life at the expense of his own, receiving
so many flesh wounds that he ultimately
bled to death at Paris. Meanwhile, as he
lay exhausted on the field after the fight, he
was defended from his assailants so vigor-
ously by his mastiff bitch, that she kept
them at bay, and attracted the attention of
some English soldiers, who bore the wounded
knight off the field, and conveyed him, with
his faithful mastiff, to Paris, where she
was whelped, and Sir Percy died of hemorrhage.
He was taken home to Lyne for interment,
and the bitch and her whelps were brought
in the funeral train. From these the present
Lyne dogs are direct descendants. On the
procession reaching Macclesfield, a horseman
was despatched to announce to Lady Agnes
Legh the approach of her husband's body
and funeral corselet. This messenger was
marked in the park, on the high point now
occupied by a biviere called Lyne Cage.
Not having previously heard of her hus-
band's death, the sudden shock was too
great. Her reason fled; never to return;
she became a wandering maniac, and was
ultimately found dead on her husband's grave.
The spot is still pointed out, and is
called in the faulzy legends "The Knight's
Lowe, and the White Lady's Grave," by
which name the place is still popularly
known.

They buried her where she was found;
They buried her near the river's wave;
And ever since the land is bare;
Is known but as the Lady's Grave.
From "Dogs," their Points, Whines, In-
sults, and Peculiarities."

PROPHETIC ALMANAC.

(Saturday Review.)
As our faith in Moore is only equalled by
our faith in Zadkiel, we shall do no injustice
to either by consulting the rival
published by Messrs. King and Co., of
Cornhill; there occurs a curious description
of Samuel Johnson, which will be read with
interest as a contribution to the personal
history of the famous doctor:—"He was a
strange, terrible-looking man, quite unlike
the picture I had formed of him. He had a
massive rugged face, full of seams and scars;
black-luster eyes; a spacious mouth, which
he contorted by whistlings and gurglings;
great thick arms, which he could not keep
still; and a vast person that roll'd about
like one who stands upon a tossing ship.
He look'd sternly around the table. I met
his gaze, and quailed before it. But it was
fish being put before him, he felt it to be
fearful eagerness, like a starving man, crav-
ing great portions of it into his mouth, and
cheving with such energy that the veins
about his forehead stood out like ropes.
Twas a disgusting sight to see him eat. He
did not eat his meat; he mixed
strange messes in his plate, of vinegar,
butter-sauces, and charet; and some val
beaten before him, what does he do but
call aloud for a lemon and brown sugar,
with which he plentifully anointed the slices,
and then fell to eating them with a voracious
and ravenous appetite. He was pretty silent during
the early part of the dinner, and but for Mrs.
Thrale little would have been spoken. She
did not appear to mind the sage's presence;
but rattled on gaily, now with Dr. Aston,
now with her master (as she styled her
husband), and now with Mr. Whistlehead.
But she prefer'd to play the part of
listeners rather than speakers, from awe of
Dr. Johnson's reputation." We select
the following as specimens of his table talk
as given by Mrs. Boothby:—"Dr. Aston
said he was no believer in ghosts. Dr. Johnson
replied: 'Sir, I would have you care-
ful how you reject a belief which the greater
number of mankind in all ages have very
readily entertained. Besides, sir, you are to
consider that the testimony of the Scriptures
is with the believer in supernatural ex-
ceptions. But the real way to put it is this: If
suppose, sir, you should be obliged to lodge
in a house that was haunted by ghosts; how
would you sleep?'—'Soundly enough, sir,'
answered Dr. Astou.—'No, sir, you would
not sleep soundly. You mistake. You ex-
aggerate your fortitude. You might be
in comparative security until you heard a
noise; but, sir, when you heard that noise
the probability is that you would lie in a cold
sweat, in an agony of apprehension. Sir,
you would summon your philosophy in vain;
reason would fruitlessly rebates its objections;
fear would master you.'—He said in
reference to a question from Mr. Boothby:
'Garrick, sir, is a companionable man; his
conversation is good entertainment: he has
slyly parts and judgment to improve
them. To be sure his vocation is beneath
the dignity of a thinking being; for no man
with pretensions to wisdom could make faces
by the hour to an assembly of fops and
peacockeys. But, sir, what Garrick does he
does well; and that is his merit.' Mr. Boothby
asked him whether he thought Mr. Garrick
superior to Mr. Barry. 'Yes, sir; in degree,
but not in kind; as an ornang-outang is
superior to an ape, being more stately; but
they are both monkeys.'

Looking abroad, we find himself surveyed
from China to Peru. We are so accustomed
to hear of things from America that it's aston-
ishing the whole world, that the announce-
ment of most wonders does not occasion much
surprise; it conforms as strictly to precedent
as some "safary laws relating to land," the
stars very properly decline to divulge the
secrets of the Cabinet.

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ROYAL RUGGITES.

In 1789, hardly a year afterwards, the
assembly of the States-General took place;
the chronology of the French Revolution
began, and upon the 6th of October in the
same year the king and queen were brought
from the Tuilleries, and were brought
in circumstances well known, by an in-
surgent mob, from Versailles to Paris.

The Tuilleries had been uninhabited for
more than a century when Louis XVI, and
Marie Antoinette were compelled by their
disaffected subjects, to take up their abode
there. Suddenly the regal splendour of Ver-
sailles had passed away for ever, and with it
all the gaiety and animation which had pre-
viously distinguished the queen as the most
brilliant woman of her own Court.

It was upon the morning of her involun-
tary departure from Versailles that Marie
Antoinette first appeared in a new character
before her people, for the noble heiress of
her subsequent conduct in face of danger
then almost unexpectedly manifested itself
as the most perfect example of a woman's
courage and self-possession.

She stood perfectly motionless, but in an
attitude both noble and composed. Her
dress was white, and her head being bare,
her fair hair at that moment of consterna-
tion dishevelled and unpowdered floated
about her. "The enraged people, however,
were not soothed by the sight of one of its
majesty," as said the Marquis de Lavale-
telle, who further declared that even at that
moment Marie Antoinette appeared like a
victim.

The chateau of the Tuilleries was more a
prison than a palace to the ill-fated King
and Queen of France; and thence at last
(within a fortnight after Robespierre was
elected public accuser for the Tribunal of
the Seine) they determined to escape.

My father aided in the scheme of that
well-conceived but eventually frustrated
flight to Varennes, which took place on the
1st day of June, 1791. Indelibly engraved
on the heart of every body concerned in it was
the fatal evening when Louis XVI, and Marie
Antoinette, their two surviving children,
and their sister, Madame Elizabeth, and a few of
their still faithful followers, all in various
disguises, stole out separately from the
Tuilleries, having beforehand agreed on a
place of meeting, near at hand, not likely to
be suspected.

With every successive league interposed
between themselves and Paris, the royal
fugitives believed themselves to be safer and
safer. That anxious night, however, so well
arranged that its success could not be
certain, led them through a country which
at Midsummer time, still looked fair
and fertile, though it was soon to be deluged
in the best blood of France. But, alas! upon
the morning of the day which it was
hoped would have seen the King and Queen
of France safe beyond the frontier of that
kingdom, they terrors only in name, that
they were recognisable as St. Menonish by
the postmaster's son, Jean Baptiste Drouot,
the future regicide, and on reaching Varennes,
the secret of their identity having been
meanwhile betrayed, they were detained at
the house of M. Sausse, the mayor of the
commune. Bystanders there insulted mis-
fortune in the person of Louis XVI, and it
was then that Marie Antoinette, fired by
indignation, exclaimed, "Since you recognize
your king, speak, if you speak at all, with
the respect due to him." The cowardly mob
shrank back on hearing these few words,
pronounced in a tone of indignant remon-
strance, or rather lowered before the real
majesty of their master, and the king then
implored the people around him to save the
queen and her children. But no, it was not
to be. They were detained until a decree
of the National Assembly concerning them
could arrive from Paris. How, after hour
passed, a whole night of despair, but of des-
pair born with disengaged calamities; and when
at last the decree came, ordering the instant
return of the royal fugitives to Paris, the
queen's hat was turned grey. From "Re-
collections of Society in France and England,"
by Lady Clementina D'Arville.

Of course no prudent astrologer would
give his reasons for predicting anything if
they were the faintest chance of their being
intelligible; but even star-gazers have ap-
parently a method in their madness. Thus
an opposition of Saturn and Mars seems to
have a tendency to gossip, while the transit
of the latter through Scorpio instantly
produces bankruptcies in Liverpool. When
Jupiter opposes Venus there is "trouble and
 vexation in store for one of the fair sex; by
 means of some person in 'orders,' but the
 former, when saluted by the friendly beams
 of the sun, brings perfections to the 'truly
 pious clergy.'

They buried her where she was found;
They buried her near the river's wave;
And ever since the land is bare;
Is known but as the Lady's Grave.

From "Dogs," their Points, Whines, In-
sults, and Peculiarities."

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ANECDOTES OF DR. JOHNSON.

In the "Memoirs of Mrs. Leigh's Boothby,"
published by Messrs. King and Co., of
Cornhill, there occurs a curious description
of Samuel Johnson, which will be read with
interest as a contribution to the personal
history of the famous doctor:—"He was a
strange, terrible-looking man, quite unlike
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fear would master you.'

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, and Han-
kow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at
current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

1858 Hongkong, 15th October, 1867.

DATA VIA SEA AND RIVER INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant
on behalf of the above Company, Policies
against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent
of \$100,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon
the current local rates will be allowed on all
premiums exacted for insurance; each discount
being deducted at the time of the issue of po-
licy.

RUSSELL & CO.

Agents.

ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NO. 101 BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Company,
are prepared to grant Marine Risques at
current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Agents.

of 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above Company,
are prepared to grant Marine Risques at
current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Agents.

of 471 Hongkong, 24th June, 1868.

INSURANCES.